

DESERET EVENING NEWS

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SALT LAKE CITY, - OCT. 25, 1906

FOR THE EUROPEAN MISSION.

Some of our contemporaries have been trying to make a sensation of the news of the departure of the Editor of this paper for the European mission field. As a matter of fact, Elder C. W. Penrose, ever since he was called to the Apostleship, has frequently been filling more or less extended missions, attending conferences and performing the duties pertaining to that high and important office. His departure for Europe is therefore not out of the ordinary, although he may be absent from this city for some time. The name of Elder C. W. Penrose remains, however, at the head of the editorial columns of the "News," and he will, as far as now known, take charge again, on his return. We give on another page full particulars of the assignments made for various mission fields.

The editorial staff of the "News" and all his associates in this establishment, as well as the numerous friends of Elder Charles W. Penrose throughout the length and breadth of Zion, unite in wishing him a pleasant journey across the ocean, success in his labors abroad, and a safe return. By his long and varied experience in the service of the Master, his intense spirituality, his comprehensive studies of both secular and ecclesiastical subjects and especially theology, and his integrity and love of his fellow-men, he is well equipped for the place to which he has now been called. Elder Heber J. Grant has performed a very successful mission and done a great work as president of the European part of the field. In Elder C. W. Penrose he will find a worthy successor.

PRACTICAL GRATITUDE.

President Roosevelt has by proclamation named Thursday, November 29, as a day for national thanksgiving. This should find a ready response in the hearts of all citizens. As a nation we have more cause for gratitude than ever. The year has been prosperous beyond any precedent in American history. It is a prosperity in which all classes of citizens have had a share, and the signs are all favorable for a continuation of the happy condition. So attractive has this country seemed to people abroad that a larger number of immigrants than ever before, have come to our shores, and they all find plenty of opportunities here. We have enjoyed peace and the blessings that go with it, and although we have not been entirely free from the machinations of schemers and plotters, who value their own personal interests more than the welfare of the country, the outlook is, on the whole, hopeful and bright.

The only practical way, however, in which we can prove our gratitude to Providence for the many and various gifts bestowed upon us, is to use these gifts for the benefit of not only ourselves but our fellowmen. If we enjoy prosperity and influence, we should employ these so as to promote happiness among the children of men, as far as our influence goes. If we have been given the privilege of self-government, we should direct the ballot against the evil influences that threaten to deprive American citizens of their liberties and convert the rule of the people into the worst kind of tyranny. To be indifferent when a vital contest is on, would be worse than ingratitude. To observe a day of thanksgiving on which to pay tribute of gratitude to Providence for temporal and spiritual gifts received, and the neglect to use those gifts for the purposes for which they were given, would be only a vain and empty ceremony. To do good is practical gratitude.

"CRIMINAL JOURNALISM."

The "News" has repeatedly in its humble way, denounced the "muck-rake" journalism that has assumed so large proportions during the last few years. We know that the influence of it is degrading. It is poisoning its patrons. Moral and intellectual ruin are its effects, just as physical and mental degeneration are the results of the opium habit, for instance. And a peculiar fact about that kind of journalism is that it seems to have the fascination of intoxication. Many feel the degrading influence of it upon themselves and notice its bad effects upon others, but they seem to be unable to break the spell. Time and time again we have heard people denounce the outrageous methods of the newspapers that live on scandal. And they have declared their intention never again to read a line of them, and never to patronize them in any way, but they seem unable to keep their resolutions. Like the slave of intoxicants, who is too weak to resist the attractions of the saloon, though he knows they mean ruin to both him and his family, they seem irresistibly attracted by the vile literary concoctions. They know them to be falsehoods, or malicious misrepresentations with sometimes, perhaps, a modicum of truth added, yet they buy them, as if they

were literary articles of value and utility.

In the New York Independent of October 18, we find the subjoined article on "The Scandal of Criminal Journalism." It is in full accord with the views and sentiments expressed by the "News" on that subject, and we take the liberty of copying it in toto. The Independent is one of the best edited periodicals of the country, and it wields considerable influence. It says:

"We don't know how it will be done, but we predict that it will be done. The day will come, and we predict further that it will come soon, when the sick can newspaper with a pretty big circulation, a bigger advertising patronage—a large share of which is derived from and dignified proprietor of some American newspaper kind or another—and a circulation and advertising put together, will be hustled off to his own place to stay there for five or ten years. That place, we presume our readers understand, is the State prison."

"The scandal of a great deal of our American journalism has become too grievous to be borne tamely any longer. Neither the reputation of worthy men nor the virtue of pure women is any longer safe from the bloodhounds of a gang of newspaper thugs, fully half of whom are millionaires, and some of them are philanthropists. As observers of what is doing around about us, we are looking to see what will happen when one of these beasts of prey inadvertently attacks the home of a person unexpectedly poor, with good tiger fighting blood in him, who will turn and take the bloodhound by the throat. The thing is bound to happen as surely as the world turns round. The sooner the better!"

"A few days ago a lady widely known for her interest in education, a trustee of one of the leading colleges for women, told the editor of her personal experience with one of these defamers of character. Assuming that she stated the whole truth and nothing else, the newspaper that lied about her did so wantonly, in full possession of the actual facts. Cash damages amounting to five thousand dollars were paid and accepted. That this lady should have compromised so easily we think was quite unfortunate for the interest of society. She should have pushed her case until somebody was landed behind prison bars."

"It is disappointing that the victims of criminal journalism have thus far submitted so tamely to these outrages. It is yet more disappointing that reputable newspapers have not unitedly taken action, within their competence, to drive from the community the creatures that are making a great profession of a by-word and a curse to the American people. There is no more reason why the men who control newspapers, that are both degrading and powerful and control also the avenues through which news is obtained, should not 'clean up' their environment as effectually as the Vigilantes of California and of Montana cleaned up theirs in the days of the cut-throat gangs. It would not be necessary to resort to midnight lynchings in order to achieve this end."

"With all this said straight to the proprietors and editors of journals like the New York Sun, the Times, the Tribune, and the Evening Post, the Chicago Tribune, and the Record-Herald, and a score of other journals, both powerful and reputable, covering every part of the American Union: Do you see no way to bring your forces unitedly to bear to stamp out this infamous evil? Are you going to let all that you can do to hold your own reporters and editorial writers to a high and strict standard of honor? If you are, is there nothing else that you can resort to? You are supposed to voice the opinion and conscience of the American people. And you must know by now that opinion and that conscience are getting very tired of this disgraceful humbugging conducted under the flag of liberty of the press. In our own humble way we have various means of testing the public temper, and we assure you that unless you express and represent it in this matter, it will find some other way to make itself felt."

"It is up to you, gentlemen, to do something, and to do it soon."

The defense is sometimes made for the kind of journalism denounced by the Independent, that "muck-raking" is necessary. Without it, it is argued, there would be no clean premises. Moral filth would accumulate indefinitely. But this argument is arrant hypocrisy. Those engaged in that kind of work never have the moral condition of the community in view. They are in it for the money they can make, or for other advantages they hope to reap. The best proof of this is that they never "rake" their own premises, or those of their immediate friends and supporters. On the contrary, the policy of concealment, denial, and explanation is applied to their own rubbish, while they are engaged in exposing that of their opponents. The supposed concern for the purity of the moral atmosphere is, therefore, seen to be only a pretense. It is true that cleaning up is needed regularly, but, when necessary, it must be done by those whose business it is to do so, and at proper times and under certain regulations. Every city has found it necessary to regulate by ordinances the disposal of refuse, and unless these regulations are complied with, the very process of cleaning up would become a menace to the health of the community. In this the scandal-mongers of the press sin against the public. They defy all rules of decency in their "muck-raking" and thus become a menace to public morals. Hence the protest.

A QUESTION OF IMPORTANCE.

It may be of some interest at this time to note that recognized party leaders consider the question of good government paramount to all other issues. In an address delivered early in this month at Boston, Senator Beveridge of Indiana, said: "The only question before the American voters in this campaign is good government. There are no issues of policy dividing political parties—no conflict of principle to take the people's minds from the practical process of running the government."

On the same day Mr. Bryan, in an address at Fort Scott, Kansas, spoke in part as follows: "Unless I am very much mistaken, we are approaching a time when we can consider public measures with less of partisanship than we have in former years. I can remember when I first entered politics there was such strong feeling in regard to parties that it was almost impossible for a man belonging to one party to find anything good in another party."

When prominent party leaders, widely differing in views and opinions on most questions, come to the same conclusion, it is pretty safe to infer that they have met on a platform of truth.

The soap trust grows but it is no bubble.

A good investment—laying in a stock of coal for winter.

Nothing makes a man so despicable as to ask for "pie" and get refused.

The pure food law rules give satisfaction in New York. But does the food?

Mr. Clemenceau's program, as might have been expected, is written in French.

When railroad employees go on strike they always walk out; the railroads won't let them ride.

With the abolishment of passes the desire for traveling will gradually grow less and less with many.

When an actress is robbed of her diamonds and murdered, it is not a prearranged advertising affair.

Will Mr. Cortelyou also have an elastic currency plan? It would seem odd for a secretary of the treasury to be without one.

If Governor Vardaman lives until the fifteenth amendment is repealed, he will be the oldest inhabitant in the United States and eligible to the Messianic class.

Numerous cabinet changes are announced, but Secretary Taft remains in his old place, ready to sit down on any lid that shows a tendency to spring open.

The wandering Ute Indians are in a very ugly mood and absolutely refuse to return to their reservation. They are holding dances nightly. Presumably they understand that those who dance must pay the fiddler.

San Francisco is enjoying a rest from its recent reign of crime. Public sentiment was reaching the point where criminals felt that the people might take the administration of justice into their own hands. And that was a near possibility.

The demonstration of the English suffragettes in the lobby of the commons ended in a miserable failure in the police court, where the crown of martyrdom was positively refused them. What the affair lacked in dignity it made up in ridiculousness.

State Treasurer Berry of Pennsylvania is now convinced that the graft and overcharges in the state capital job reached \$5,000,000. The grafters should be sent to prison if it is possible to convict them. The whole country suffers from no greater curse than grafting.

The old saying that "patriotism is the last refuge of a scoundrel," is about to be supplanted by another, credited by Frank Richardson of London to an Oriental sage: "A patriot is he who discovereth the faults of his country, even where they are not, and publisheth them to the heathen." Both these definitions fit exactly the ideas of patriotism held by some who call themselves patriots par excellence.

According to official figures the corn crop this year, is of unprecedented magnitude, and at present prices is valued at \$1,092,000,000. The wheat crop of the United States will amount to 748,000,000 bushels, as compared with 692,000,000 bushels last year. The production of such marvelous wealth should insure a continuation of the time of prosperity this country has enjoyed for some years past. An occasional flurry in Wall Street should not affect the general condition of the business of the country.

Leader Murphy's charges about attempts to bribe Tammany candidates fell flat when the grand jury investigated them. They seem to have been of the usual campaign gossip variety, but a man in his position should have been sure of his evidence before making them. It is a regrettable fact that in political campaigns a large amount of the matter uttered by speakers and printed by party organs is nothing but idle, vicious gossip without any foundation. It always has been so and probably will be so as long as there are election campaigns.

A HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

Santa Fe New Mexican.

When speaking of the good old times, it must not be forgotten that the map of a hundred years ago missed a good deal of fun. He could not take a ride in a steamboat, in a Pullman or an automobile. He had never seen an electric light and never haled an electric car. He could not send a telegram and couldn't talk through the telephone. He could not ride a bicycle nor could he call a stenographer to whom to dictate his business letters. He had never heard of a phonograph or seen a cinematograph and a Roentgen ray was never dreamed of in those days. He had never taken a ride in an elevator and his wife never used a sewing machine. He never struck a match and could not have his leg saved off without pain. Reapers, self binders, iron bridges and a few more of the necessities of this age were unknown and as to luxuries, they each have a residence in Santa Fe a hundred years ago, had nothing further than the sunny side of an adobe wall and enough to eat. He had no morning or evening paper, no statehood discussion, and missed many of the other comforts and pleasures that people can not do without today. It is well to sigh about the good old times that will never return but it should not be difficult to become reconciled to the present.

SHOULD BE ON THEIR GUARD.

Los Angeles Express.

Policyholders in the Mutual Life and the New York Life should be on their guard against the schemes that now are being used to defeat the ticket presented by the International Policyholders' committee. They should not forget that they each have a vote in the election which begins today and continues until Dec. 18. And they should not fail to make that vote count in the people's struggle to place the management of these vast institutions in safe hands.

JUST FOR FUN.

His Lordship's Amidship.

Ambassador Choate tells a story of the bishop of Rochester, England, the living who was so fond of cricket that he used to play the game with an expert local team.

It appears that one day when the bishop was battling the bowler pitched very wide.

"Please keep the ball in the parish!" commanded the bishop, testily.

The next ball the bowler sent in caught the right reverend gentleman full in the waistband, whereupon the bowler observed:

"I think that's somewhere about the diocese, my lord."—Harper's Weekly.

Easy to Understand.

An ardent testotator, in conversation

with the late Sir Wilfrid Lawson, once found fault with the practice of "christening" vessels with champagne before being launched. Sir Wilfrid did not altogether agree with him, and said a good temperance lesson could be learned from the practice. "How can that be?" asked his companion. "Well," replied the witty baronet, "after the first taste of wine the ship takes to water, and sticks to it ever after!"

The Reason.

"What a well informed woman that Mrs. Wadleigh is, isn't she?"

"Why shouldn't she be? Her cook has worked for nearly everybody in the neighborhood."—Milwaukee Sentinel.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The recent hurricane on the gulf coast was the most destructive storm on record in that section of the United States, causing the loss of more than a hundred lives, and damaging property to the amount of several million dollars. Striking photographs of the havoc wrought in Mobile, Ala., and Pensacola, Fla., the cities which felt the chief force of the hurricane, are the prominent features of the current number of Leslie's Weekly. Other noteworthy illustrations are those depicting the Vanderbilt Cup race on Long Island; the front drawing, by J. D. Oleson, showing one enormous steam shovel which are digging the Panama canal; scenes connected with the assembly at Newport News of the usual of occupation for Cuba; and the usual excellent photo contest pictures. Much space is given to interesting articles on the chances of making money in the Philippines.—New York.

The October-December number of the Forum contains scholarly articles combining timely interest with permanent historical value; six of these being the regular quarterly reviews of American politics, foreign affairs, finance, literature, education, and science. Henry Litchfield West considers the recrudescence of Bryan the most unique political episode of our day, and thinks it due to a general belief that Mr. Bryan, if nominated and elected president, would carry on the work of good government which Mr. Roosevelt has so ably and vigorously begun. A Maurice Low writes of the dissolution of the Russian duma, British rule in Egypt, the new Transvaal constitution, the education bill in the British parliament, church and state in France, and the ending of the Dreyfus affair. Alexander D. Noyes discusses the money markets. Prof. W. P. Trent, "A Few French Books of Today," Gaston H. Lang, the Carnegie pension fund for superannuated teachers; and Henry Harrison Suplee, such varied matters of applied science as the possible duration of the world's iron ore supply, building construction to resist fire and earthquake, the lock-system for the Panama canal, recent types of naval architecture, etc. Adachi Kinno-suke's account of "The Birth of the New Nippon" adds a brilliant chapter to this original writer's Forum series of historical studies of his native country. Another Japanese contribution to the number is K. K. Kawakami, who writes of the condition of Manchuria consequent upon the late war.—45 East 42nd St., New York, N. Y.

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GARDNER DAILY STORE NEWS

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The same applies to Clothing. Today the man of moderate means can wear not only good Clothes but better Clothes than was made a few years ago—in the matter of Clothing he can wear the best—garments that look as good, wear as good and ARE AS GOOD as any yet produced and at a lower price. This he can do if he wears Gardner Good Clothes. We are prepared to "show" the skeptical. Gardner Suits of favor, \$12, \$15, \$18 to \$25.

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